

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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1. The Polish Government recently established a new plan for personnel policy within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. According to this plan, the personnel composition of the ministry will be completely revised by 1954-55. Only about ten of the old diplomatic career civil servants from the capitalistic period will remain, and these will be used more or less as technical instructors. All missions abroad will by this time have new "work collectives", consisting of persons trained and prepared for foreign service for the Polish People's Republic. This applies also to chiefs of missions, with the exception that persons who have distinguished themselves in the fight for the People's Poland can be considered for such posts (as mission chiefs), even if they do not meet the other new requirements. The plan affects not only diplomats, but also consular personnel and persons employed in all types of other bureaus, missions, and delegations abroad.
2. The commission which has worked out the whole plan has carefully specified who is a person who has fought for the People's Poland. This commission includes J. Putrament, and 25X1
F. Fiedler, and Braniewski. The latter was chairman of the commission and author of the outline for the plan. The plan was originally secret, but during recent weeks practically all employees of the ministry knew of it in a very detailed manner. The plan will be put into effect gradually during the next two years, and the changeover of personnel has already begun in certain missions abroad. In connection with this turnover, it is expected that the Polish Ambassador Michalowski, Ambassador Winiewicz and Minister Kellez-Kraus as well as 25X1 others, will be transferred in the near future. Persons in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are waiting in suspense to see which of them will choose freedom.
3. The plan states as an inescapable condition that in the future the ministry's employees abroad must come from the working class and must have been long-time members in the ZMP (Union of Polish Youth) and Party activists. Candidates for

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

653

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posts abroad will, as a rule, be trained at the diplomatic school in Moscow for three years. (The school is under MGB control.) After this training they will come to the diplomatic and consular school in Warsaw in order to complete their training, which consists chiefly in getting a little western polish and being made more familiar with the social graces of Western countries. In this Warsaw school, the future diplomats live in a pensionat, with barracks-type discipline. They are divided up into collectives, in which they are taught to live in the same fashion as they will be expected to live abroad at their posts, that is to say, in a certain isolation from their surroundings, with mutual control. At the head of each such collective is a supervisor who is generally a UB (Security Police) functionary, who functions as chief for the Party's executive committee, which is to say, the role of the actual chief of mission. Theoretical training is principally in economic and political matters. Juridical studies are very superficial, and are not considered to be essential. On the contrary, a certain significance is accorded to military grades and to scientific titles. That part of the Warsaw pupils who have had training in Moscow before coming to this school is at present no more than four percent of all the students. The teachers in the school in general seem to be UB functionaries, who are suspected furthermore of being the MGB's confidence men. Among the students are surprisingly many young UB employees and students who come there directly from the upper school of the Party functionaries -- that is to say, from the school which is named after Marchlewski and from the political-economic section of another Party school which is under the control of the Party's foreign section. Only those students who have first class grades in these Party schools can enter the diplomatic school. After having finished the diplomatic school, they undergo a trial period in the ministry itself, which lasts between six and eighteen months, before they are sent abroad. Diplomatic and consular training is very specialized. Certain students are trained only for colonial countries, for satellite countries, for Western Europe, etc. A specially chosen group is now being trained for service in the Soviet Union and for China. There is also a special group of students being trained for the Far East, and students in this group will be sent later to Gorki University at Sverdlovsk, and to the Pacific Ocean Communist Institute in Khabarovsk. Instruction is carried out principally in Russian, and ability in this language is essential for obtaining good marks. English and Spanish are also obligatory languages.

Comments.

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1. Jerzy Putrament is now a member of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee.
2. Franciszek Fiedler is a member of the Sejm Education, Science, and Culture Committee.
3. An Edward Braniewski was Commander in Chief of the SP (Service to Poland) up to 1951. He was replaced by Colonel Aleksander Slaw.

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